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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	P. SRIJA	Registration Number	633454
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	17/12/20
Center	ONLINE		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
4	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी मे छपे है।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नो के उत्तर उसी माध्यम मे लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र मे किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

National commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body [Art. 334A], formed to foresee and advice regarding the issues related to scheduled castes welfare.

National commission for Scheduled Caste (NCSC)

Importance:-

- Powers of civil court;
- Suomoto recognition of crime against Dalits;
- Can ask the Government bodies to take action, for information.
- Needs its advice to enforce a policy, list the scheduled castes to President.

Need:-

1) Due to growing trend of crimes against SC's as per NCRB [>8%] till 2020.

2) Frequent usage of SC, ST Prevention of atrocities ~~of~~ ~~case~~ Act, as a source of vote bank politics with amendments and litigations in court, with trial to dilute it.

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3) Continuing low representation of SC's in higher posts in Government and private sectors. [∵ Casteism underveil in Public place].

4) Due to lack of proper usage of benefits by SC's for their progress, [Reserved seats often remain vacant, due to lewing of Candidates] in Universities.

5) New concept of "Class within Caste", denying the percolation of SC benefits.

6) Increasing crimes against SC women in the name of sexual abuse by elites. [Eg:- Uttarakhand rape case].

7). Need to grow awareness regarding their practices like Open defaecation, being disregarded as part of Untouchables even now ⇒ Due to cultural lag in modern society.

8) To make NCSC ~~bans~~ orders more enforceable and stringent [with adequate funds, functionaries]

9) To decrease political interventions in scheduled cases.

Thus, inorder to ensure the welfare of scheduled Castes in wholistic manner, NCSC strengthening is mandatory.

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2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. (150 words) 10
क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरूद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- Representation of People's Act (ROPAct), is a legal and formal legislation to ensure free and fair elections as per our Art 324-327 by Election commission of India (ECI).

ROPA is effective:-

(1) Yes, growing criminalisation to > 43% as per recent Lok sabha elections, 2019 - ADR reports, due to its provisions like:-

→ (i) It has sec. 8 - to disqualify MP (sitting) if found guilty for trial which sues him for > 2yrs for minimum 6yrs.
[Lily Thomas Vs Union of India Case]

→ (ii) It has sec - 123 - to prevent illegitimate practices by contestants:
(Ex- Communal speeches, Election rigging)

→ (iii) It gives power to ECI to cancel elections if found to be illegitimate.

→ (iv) It gives power to make procedures to provide affidavit on criminal background of contestant.

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(v) It can ensure the micro-observers, returning officers to use the state police support to maintain peaceful environment during elections.

2) NO :-

Because,

(i) Laws cannot be guaranteed on name, but needs enforcement by authorities.

(ii) It was enforced since 50yrs, but criminalisation has been on increasing trend [72 → 15% → 43%]

(iii) It gives option to ECI to decrease/remove disqualification on a MP.

(iv) It gives chance for a contestant under investigation/trial → Right to contest, but same is denied as Rt to vote to a prisoner.

Thus, further steps like :-

1) Equalising ECI-3 election commissioners removal,

2) Select committee - to appoint ECI, [Law commission]

3) SC orders - to give reasons for choosing such candidates for party

Can all be steps for "free and fair" elections

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3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. (150 words) 10
ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:-

"Gram Nyayalayas" are part of "Alternate Dispute resolution" system adopted at village panchayat level.

Challenges :-

1) Lacks the representation, in the villages in their number.
[very few districts have them]

2) Lacks qualitative judges from subordinate judiciary.

3) Vacancy in these courts.

4) Lack of funds to establish and maintain these mobile courts.

5) Inspite of they giving options to arbitrate, couldn't stop the ~~no~~ litigants to reach higher courts
⇓
Couldn't decrease burden.

6) Corruption due to SPSC - Judicial authority nexus in appointments to Judicial staff.

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↳7) Lack of digitalisation infrastructure to deal in times of COVID-19.

↳8) Need for more effective investigations to make speedy disposal of cases - for evidence in local level.

Thus, steps like:-

1) Increasing recruitment in subordinate Judiciary - with ADJS [Art 312].

2) Increasing Gram Nyayalayas - using Legal Services Authority - funds, functionaries;

3). Reforming judicial service delivery in local level with digitalisation ⇒ [e courts mission]

can all be the steps, to ensure speedy justice to the local citizens by first point of Judicial system - "Gram Nyayalas"

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4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country. (150 words) 10

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Amit

"Alternative mechanisms" are those processes which ensure effective decision making to bring in consensus in all stake holders in the process of Governance.

Ex:- mygov.in, public hearing in EIA, parliamentary committees.

Rationale :-

↳ India, is a highly populated nation. [UN-2047 - highest populated]

↳ It has diverse cultures, classes, regions, ethnicities to represent.

↳ Democracy - takes time to implement decisions, which need dynamicity and quick actions

↳ Can ensure proper agreement to changes in legislations.

[Ex- GST is accepted by all states only after proper redressal of grievance, while same is criticised to be lacked in Farm Acts, 2020.

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↳ Can ensure transparency and accountability

[Ex- Public hearing in Environment Impact assessment]

↳ Can decrease the higher end of despotic rulers, prevail Rule of law.

↳ Can thus give platform to marginalised to represent formally.

[Ex- Premier groups for women - For Nirbhaya Fund
↳ changes in sc. 375 IPC.]

↳ Can give chance for public to represent, awaken them politically too.

Thus, alternative mechanisms can give a chance to various stakeholders like public, marginalised, women, minorities, opposition, premier groups [civil societies], private players - for SMART and effective governance for all - SABKA SAATH - SABKA VIKAS.

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5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. (150 words) 10
नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans:- Bureaucracy refers to the system involving bureaucrats [civil sewants] and the process they perform their functions. While democracy is to give people a chance to make the officials perform ~~their duties as per~~ services as per their need.

Paradonical:-

↳ Bureaucracy limits power to officer, while democracy distributes the same to many (people)

↳ Bureaucracy demand rigid, objective decisions, but democracy demands impartial and humane efforts.

↳ Bureaucracy helps for efficiency, but democracy for Transparency and accountability.

Eg:- Official Secrets Act - can give chance to officials to maintain sovereignty, but RTI makes citizen empowered with information

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Complementary :-

1) Bureaucracy - Efficiency + Objectivity,

Democracy - Rule of law + humane

⇓

Good Governance

2) To ensure proper services to people at large, bureaucracy as a bridge between state and people.

3) Local Governance is mainly depicted in the activities of bureaucrats.

4) Democracy in name but not in spirit can be seen with rigid bureaucracy due to master-slave concept.

Eg:- Police officer → Probity, → Rule of law. ⇒ maintain law and order in state.

Thus, both breed one another to ensure Good Governance to people at large.

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6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10

सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

e-Governance refers to usage of ICT as a mode to deliver services of a Government to its people.

Transforming Government way of work :-
[G2G, G2C, G2B]

1) Ensuring availability of information to public.
[Portals - NARI, mygov.in, Umang app.]

2) Using new methods of effective service delivery.
[Eg:- DBT, Postal schemes to deliver services online, online registration]

3) Ensuring online Grievance redressal.
[Eg:- CBDT - New Electronic faceless Tax appeals]

4) To By providing variety of options.
[Eg:- Online course for education - SWAYAM portal]

→ Citizen Empowerment

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Reinvesting people participation

1) In the form of Online public hearings, RTI Appeals.

2) Using Twitter, facebook to question Government on its loop holes.

3). For mobilising people to help marginalised.
[Ex Baba ka Dhaba in COVID-19]

4). Online Crowd funding, in construction of new resources.
[Ex Manipur - people's road] by Amshong.

5). To ensure proper tax payments, using UPI and Bhim apps - linking it to PanCard.

6) Using livestreaming of SC orders.

→ Socio Politically Empowers citizen too.

Thus, e-Governance is a boon for SMART Governance in future.
(Sensitive, Moral, Aware, Responsive, Technosavy.

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7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. (150 words) 10

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:-

Recent passage of "Transgender persons Act, 2019" was a result of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement in 2014, in support of Transgenders.

Act dilutes Judgement :-

Act		Judgement :-
1) It provides recognition to transgender, on the agreement of District magistrate officially.	⟷	1) Right to sexuality is fundamental Right (Art 21), one has right to choose one's gender.
2) It gives single definition to all transgenders,	⟷	2) Need to recognize various ~~var~~ forms of transgenders in society. [queers, Lesbians homosexuals etc.]

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3) National council for Transgender with Minister of social Justice is formed [Chair] ↔ 3) It ordered for creation of a Commission for transgenders with almost autonomy constitutionaly too

4) There is no mention for reservation in education, jobs ↔ 4) It demands to include transgenders in OBC criteria

5) No change in Sc. 375 IPC, Surrogacy bills to include transgenders ↔ 5) Sexual abuse of Transgender is a rampant issue and needs redressal.

Thus, not just in the self determination but also in several spheres the judgement is ignored. However, it can be counted as starting step for major reforms in future.

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8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment. (150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans

"Universal Health Coverage" refers to accessible, affordable, effective health services at local level to all in equity as per "Alma Atta" declaration of WHO.

Can be achieved by making Health Fundamental Right :-

No, because

1) It has already been a part of Fundamental right [Art (21)] as per SC judgements.

2) It is basic Universal right as per UNHRC.

3) It can give legal sanction, but not ensure implementation.

4) It needs political will to ensure the services at local level.

5) It needs funds to make it a truth.

6) It needs medical personnel and paramedical staff - to ensure "HEALTH for all" [1:1000 Doctors - we have 1:1400]

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↳ 7) Needs expertise in R&D sectors.

Yes :-

To an extent :-

1) create Moral and legal obligation explicitly to implement.

2) Can effectively divert Budgetary resources [1.6% → 2.5% - goal] to ensure infrastructure and personnel expertise.

3) Can create International co-operation as a mandate to mobilise resources.

Thus, however more efforts by the Government and civil societies, by :-

1) Increasing health care infra in rural areas. [District Hospital - to run medical college - Budget 2020-21]

2) Involving AYUSH, paramedical personnel to provide services on local level.

3) Increasing Budget to health by 2.5%, can ensure "Health for all" as per SDG 2.0.

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9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. (150 words) 10
खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans:-

Indian diaspora across the global nations have been highest number as per UN population Fund, with UAE occupying the topmost destination, ~~for~~

Asset :-

1) To give economic upliftment to country [Remittance, FDI attracted]

2) As source of Softpower ... [cultural ambassadors - as per our hon'ble PM]

3) Intermixing of our cultures across creates political and economic interdependence. [Ex. Kerala floods - UAE's proposal to offer 700 cr].

4) Gives space, opportunities for our growing population.

5) Results in improving expertise to our youth. [Ex:- M.S in USA, Medicine in Russia (MBBS)]

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Challenges :-

1) It influences of internal political processes.
(Ex- Howdy Modi - in USA).

2) It can change our policy decisions.
[Ex- UK - wants India to protect farmers during their protests] to agree on their terms.

3) Can cause Brain drain.
[Sundar Pichai - Microsoft chair]

4) Can effect our International diplomacy, stances.
[Ex- US H1B policy - restrictions - could affect our economic ties with USA]

5) Can prevent hard hand on nations.
[Ex- Against kafala system → of UAE, → Saudi]

Thus, as ~~the~~ cultural ambassadors the diaspora can affect our International and national diplomacy both positively and negatively.

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10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. (150 words) 10

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans:

UN World food Programme [UNWFP] was brought into limelight due to recent Nobel Peace prize awarded to it in 2020.

Genesis:-

↳ UN specialised body.

↳ Formed in 1961 → formalised in works by 1962.

↳ Mandate:- To provide food, nutrition to the hungry conflict prone, poverty ridden regions [SDG 2.0]

Functioning:- [Has 193 member nations + UNGA - To decide activities]

↳ It helps to deliver food and nutritional commodities in war prone areas.
[Ex:- Iraq Vs Iran war 1962, Egypt, Syrian crations]

↳ It provides research, staff, expertise, surveys → To enhance food governance in global nations.

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Contribution to India:-

1) It has been part of T-PDS (Public Distribution system) providing ration budget, processes - electronic services. at local level ⇒ reforms.

2) It is part of our ICDS - Mid Day Meal scheme - to use biofortified rice with vitamin-A in states like UP, MP (pilot project).

3) Has helped us in the form of surveys, reports - to eliminate malnutrition. (Feed our future - campaign)

4) Helped to mobilise funds internationally to curb menace of malnutrition - 23% of all in India (GHIndex 2020).

5) Helps in Anganwadi centre schemes too.

Thus, UNWFP has been major contributor at both Global and Indian level to achieve SDG-2.0 [ZERO HUNGER].

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11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरूद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरूद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans "Civil societies" refer to those groups of people who help in the process of Governance of a state.

[Ex NGO's, pressure groups, etc]

Action Against – shrinking space for dissent:-

↳ 1) Civil societies → ensure Good Governance
→ compute marginally represented sections
→ Brings dynamicity in policymaking

thus, their denial can sound similar to "no democratic Governance".

[Ex RTI Activists when harassed by Government bodies, with ↑ attacks is against democratic viability of nation].

↳ 2) their denial can result in extra state actors to take their place.

[Ex When Trade Unions are suppressed, Naxalism can fill its vaccum].

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3) Civil societies also include citizens in large, so common public represent them with these groups.

[Ex- Riots by Muslim Unions - against CAAct, could largely mobilise masses against CAA 2020 recently]

4) Dissent cannot be against major democratic fronts, as it can decrease the chances of smooth working of Government

[Ex- Farmers Act, 2020 - failure to discuss with AIKisan sabha leaders is one of the reason for present farmer protests against it.]

Merit based Actions is Useful:-

1) Civil societies can also include those extrastate actors, who can damage social capital...

[Ex- NSCN(IM) - as cause of "Nagalim" militarism in North East ⇒ denial to of development]

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2) It can prevent the foreign funded intra national protests and riots.

[Eg:- Green Peace - is said to create dependence on Nuclear power against low cost coal based thermal power]

3) It can maintain law and order in a region.

4) Can ensure other civil societies to not be affected under Umbrella restrictions.

5) Can ensure sovereignty, secular, federal, principles of our nation.

Thus, though civil societies are the foundation stone of Governance, their working needs regulation to protect their intents for GOODGOVERNANCE - SABKA SAATH - SABKA VISWAS"

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12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:-

Prime Minister's Office (PMO) refers to the secretariat support to Prime Minister personally (alone) to ennure day to day affairs related to executive decisions.

[Art 74] ⇒ [PM + Principal secretary + PMO staff]

Implications of PMO as powerful body:-

Negatives:-

1) It can prevent the information of a policy to trickle into the Cabinet and Government. [Against collective responsibility - Art 74, 75]

2) The system of 'ultra Cabinet' can strengthen.

3) It can prevent representations of various departments in making a policy wholistic with Cabinet secretariat involvement.

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4) It can increase the appeal of PM in the eyes of people as a despotic leader.

5). It can deny Intraparty democracy and Intra Government effective functioning.

6) Its speedy decision making can increase litigations at judiciary - with Judicial reviews, writ petitions.

7) It can deny our basic system of "Parliamentary, democratic functioning" of a Government ⇒ HISTORIC VALUES.

8) Increase ordinances rate [Art 123].

Positives :-

1) It can enhance the speed of working of a Government.
[No stakeholder meets].

2) It can improve quick decision making skills, protocols - in times of Defence / pandemics as a need.

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3) It can thus bypass the Cabinet, parliament ensuring minimal resistance in reforms.

[Ex- Triple Talaq, Farmers Act]
⇓
Liberalising agriculture.

4) It can ward off pressure of politically motivated lobby groups and corporates.

5) It can decrease the interstate regionalist tone of suggestions.

Thus, however inspite of its advantages the centralising tendency of PMO functioning needs wholistic reforms in the manner to ensure collective responsibility and democracy in policymaking as guaranteed by Our Constitution.
[sovereign body]

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13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- Judiciary has been one of the major pillar of our polity to ensure the "no strict separation" policy of our Parliamentary system to function efficiently.

Importance of Judicial Governance:-

1) It gains power from Art 32, 226 writs, Art-13, 33, 34, 35, 142, 131 of constitution.

2). It prevents the overreach of executive

[Ex:- In times of Coal gate scam
↓
Supreme order cancelled the licenses.
⇓
Deliverance to executive for corruption]

3) It resulted in Environmental Protection

[Ex:- Delhi - to form EPCA, Graded response plan of Action
Uttarakhand - HE Power projects to pay fine on floods, 2014.]

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4) It can bring dynamicism in functioning of legislature.

[Ex- 377 made void → ~~Trans~~ Homosexuality not crime
⇓
Transgender Act, 2019]

5) To bring equity to marginalized groups -

[Ex Triple Talaq bill - initiated post supreme Court orders]

6) Source to ensure last effort of fundamental right enforcement.

[Ex Writs - on Emergency in 1970s - made 42 CAAct void]

7) To ensure Constitutionalism, ensure Basic structure to prevail.

Judicial Overreach :-

→ It is turned to overtake powers of legislature, executive.

[By proposing laws - Ex In sectors which need expertise - Telecom AGR revenues]

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2) Has created haphazardousness in functioning of Governments.
[Eg:- EPCA - rules, CPCB - nodal body with]

3) It can limit the democracy mandate of people to ornamental positions.

4) Disregards working of polity with stakeholders for effective Governance.
[∵ Continuous restrictions on developmental processes]

5) It breaches responsible powersharing principle.

Thus, Judiciary is an important body, but its functioning as a whole needs timely interventions only to suit the needs rather than breach the parliamentary positions for effective Governance.

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14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse: (250 words) 15

न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans:

"Contempt of Court" refers to the power granted to Judiciary to punish individuals acting against its honour (or) its orders. [SC - Art 129, HC - Art 215.]

Necessary for Justice:-

No:-

1) contempt is an extreme provision, which needs its application as a last resort.
[Eg:- "Dogs bark over strong Elephant" philosophy.

(contempt of Court Act)
Contempt
- Civil [dishonour]
- criminal [obstruct / scandalise court / Judges]

2) It can increase culture of Judicial monopoly in a democracy.

3) It can decrease the freedom given by Art 19 - to question the unreasonable.

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↳ 4). It can create dishonour morally in public towards court when frequently used as deterrance.

↳ 5). It is illdefined - so discretion of court denies its usage frequently, quiet often questioned by civil societies.

↳ 6) Cannot change behaviour of person.

↳ 7) Ensures minimal deterrence [6mth Jail and/(or) 10,000 fine].

↳ 8) other methods [fair judgement, speedy trial] can ensure it

Yes:-

1) To maintain honour of court, from ~~un~~ meaningless criticism hurting its positional relevance.

2) To minimize interference in the court proceeding.

3) To maintain dignity in the court.

4) To ensure proper judicial/rule based discussions in courts, civil societies.

5) To curtail actions of extrastate actors, to balance law + order.

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Thus, contempt of court needs judicial usage - denying 'fair criticism and truth exponne' as a fatal undertaking. Thus, it acts as a "necessary evil" to protect Judicial honour in nation.

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15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue. (250 words) 15

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans

Custodial violence refers to use of violence in the process of enquiry (or) trial of an individual by police (or) public officials illegitimately to express their higher hand.

Eg:- Toothukudi death of son and father

Legal Concerns:-

1) Failure of lower courts to recognise custodial violence due to burden of cases
2) Late trials, poor conviction rates due to conflict of interest of police department
3) Art 22, 21 guarantees protection but their enforcement lies in the police.
4) Lack of availability of free legal services to victims, costly practitioners.
5) Custodial violence not explicit in laws.

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Challenges in curbing :-

1) Needs moral, behavioral change in department (police)

2) Need to correct the lacunae in vacancies of police
⇓
To decrease their physical, mental burden

3) Needs to provide awareness to police that torture is against Fundamental right (21), (22) can land them in prison.

4) Lack of protocols for investigation.

5) Prisons / police stations lack the provision of CCTV's to create deterrence ⇒ which need funds, political will.

6) Violence is accepted norm against crimes ⇒ in times of mobocracy.
⇒ post truth world.

7) social taboos in policemen.
[Patriarchy, Casteism]

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Ways to address:-

- To follow **Prakash Singh** Guidelines to ensure, police reforms
- To follow NHRC guidelines, in times of Custodial death – to create deterrance in police.
- To ensure digitalization of police stations [CCTV's]
- To follow the protocol to meet magistrate within 24 hrs of taking them suspected into custody.
- Make workshops on awareness of rights
  - To police
  - civil societies

Thus, Custodial deaths / violence need wholistic redressal sys system to ensure Right to voice against violence be permitted.

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16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples. (250 words) 15

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:

Civil societies form important bridge in the process of governance between public and Government.

Ex- NGO's, pressure groups etc.

Role:-

In Transparency:-

1) It was the continuous efforts of civil societies, which resulted in passage of RTI Act, 2005.

2) They provide awareness regarding various legal redressals to ensure prevalence of Rule of law.

[Ex- Legal Services Authority].

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3) It enables the public to recognise the loop holes in Government functions

[Ex Association for Democratic reforms
↓
Report on criminalization of politics (43%-2019)]

4) It has helped the public to adopt the e Governance initiatives.

[Ex Social audit online, DBT transfers, PMJDYojna } by SHGs was encouraged.]

In Accountability :-

① By being equal stakeholder in policymaking → Ex Farmer Unions (AIKS) ⇓ for farmer Act repealment.
[By lobbying, pressurizing]

② To allow for more democratic functions

[Ex PUCL Vs UOI (2013) ↓ NGO → NOTA into voting system]

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3) Right to privacy, Right to education are also efforts to make Government accountable with actions of NGO's.

3) Chipko movements, Recent Aguy Mens protection by common public

⇓

are also methods adopted for effective Grievance redressal.

Thus, civil societies have been major reasons to ensure Good Governance in India.

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17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. (250 words) 15

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Ans

As per Global hunger Index 2020, India is placed in 94/107 nations, poorer than Bangladesh and Pakistan. It has about 23% of Global hungry population.

Paradox of Plenty:-

↳ 1) It has reserves of grains in its FCI, warehouses but lacks efficient storage systems, forward chain linkages to distribute the same.

↳ 2) It has II highest agricultural land, I in Rice production, wheat - still has Under 5 mortality, wasting as major issue.

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↳ India's population is mostly Agriculture dependent (55%) still, remain poor and malnourished in rural farmer families.

↳ Government spends maximum of its subsidies [ES 2019-20] to food and fertiliser still cannot give enough income to farmer [as MSP / by APMCs]

↳ Crops of single variety are produced and procured in excess, lacking the nutritional quality, variation as required.

↳ It has Global 2nd richest person, but faces poverty as majority.

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Ways:-

Institutional:-

- To enforce PDS reforms
  - → One Nation One ration Card
  - → To digitalise ration shops.
  - → To use SMS, geotagging of trucks - to prevent smuggling
  - → To periodically review the PDS beneficiaries -
- To change the procurement policy
  - → Avoiding Open procurement [To avoid wastage, ↑ Revenue deficit]
  - → Use Private player help to create scientific warehouses
  - → To engage FPO's, SHG's to ensure healthy feeding practices.
- Health reforms
  - → To increase local health providers [Asha, Anganwadis.
  - → To increase health budget (To 2.5%)
  - → To decrease the Anaemia in pregnants.

Thus, steps like Poshan Abhiyan, recent Farmer Acts, 2020, One Nation One Ration Card are all steps to ensure Zero hunger (SDG 2.0).

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18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? **(250 words) 15**

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

Ans:-

Wage employment refers to providing wages on many meagre works to provide labour a source of income. [unskilled workforce].

Role :-

- Can give assurance of daily income
- Can guarantee basic facilities (health, education, food)
- Can engage semiskilled, unskilled workforce
- It creates a sense of financial, social empowerment with livelihoods
- Can help in creating alternative livelihood to farm labour.

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How MNREGA is different:-

① It provides compulsory mechanism to granted by law "NREGAct" to provide work.

② Guarantees monetary relief if work not provided.

③ Ensures Gender Equality [Equal wages].

④ Creates social audit as must ⇒ Transparency.

⑤ Provides Direct Benefit transfers. (so, no decrease in wages by middle men)

⑥ Can provide non farm unskilled work, additional income to farmers.

⑦ Can create assets for rural development [Eg- Canals, schools, Anganwadis].

Thus, MNREGA as a scheme has many advantages to ensure rural poverty alleviation.

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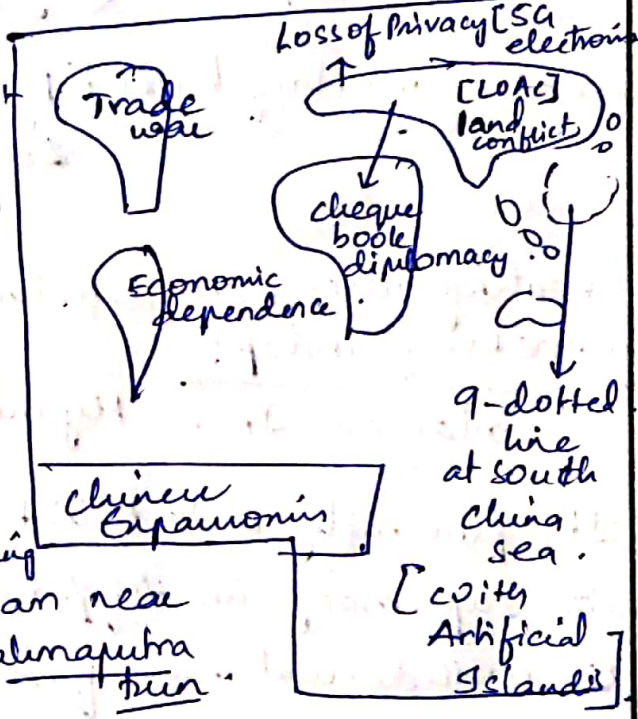
19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent chinese expansionist policies have been visible all over the world post and before COVID-19 crisis; both in maritime, continent boundaries and in trade.

Challenges to India



1) It limits India's aspirations to remain as responsible power in South Asia
- with LOAC conflicts
- Constructing new Dam near Brahmaputra river.

2) Its ~~clo~~ proximity with Pakistan - to construct CPEC corridor part of BRI.

3) Recent construction proposal of Dainer Basha dam on Indus river (Gilgit Baltistan)

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4) Its exclusive economic MOUs with

Iran [4 bn $] ⇓ Can harm our Chabahar interests

Nepal (military also) ⇓ ① border conflicts at kalapani

Srilanka ⇓ denied our role in Colombo port

Opportunities to itself (INTERNATIONALLY)

① Creating military bases [Djibouti, Laos, Thailand at kra canal]

② Creating allies who remain monetarily indebted. [Srilanka, Iran, Myanmar, Pakistan]

③ Its proximity with Pakistan can increase its supremacy in Afghanistan post US withdrawal. ⇒ fuelling terrorism ⇓ protecting itself however.

④ Getting access to various ports for economy [Eg:- Gwadar - Pakistan, Colombo - Srilanka]

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(5) Increasing its presence with economic dependence, to remain as growing superpower in terms of UN, WTO grounds.

In domestic Arena:-

↳ Gets ports to sell its ships for foreign trade [port of calls]

↳ Can increase its market with cheque book diplomacy.

↳ Can increase its cultural and economic presence with its hard diplomacy.

↳ Can access raw material at ease.

Thus, China aggressiveness has been a growing apprehensions to both India and Global nations aspiring for "World peace".

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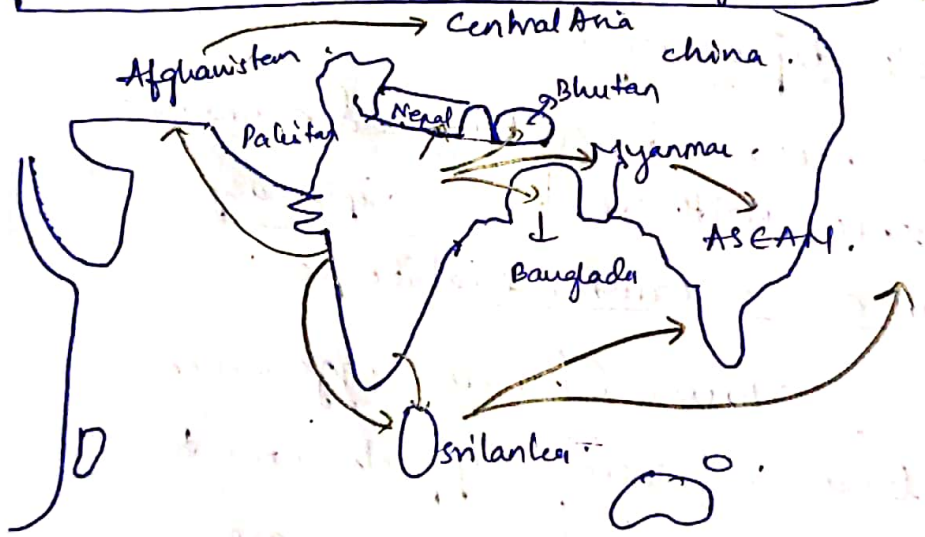
20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. (250 words) 15

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans

Trade and connectivity are the two major pillars to enhance the role ~~are~~ of India in global stage diplomacy as per our Minister of External Affairs -

Both - as key to engage our neighbours



① As part of our "Neighbourhood first policy"

② Gujral doctrine - for magnanimity towards neighbours.

③ To prevent / stop growing chinese expansionism with economic ties.

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South Asia :-

Opportunities :-

↳ Connectivity is major challenge to reach South East Asian nations.

↳ ASEAN - referred as TIGER of forward to access its market and investments, technology.

↳ To provide North East chance for development with enhanced connectivity (Eg:- Kaladan Project, BBIN).

↳ It creates sovereignty, security assurance.
[Eg:- Extremism in North East - with Myanmar co-operation (Op. Sunrise) can be curbed]

↳ It can create local markets and sources of opportunities.
[Eg:- Myanmar - for timber]

↳ Can prevent chinese hegemony.

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Challenges

Bigbrotherly attitude conceived by nations towards India

Growing Chinese chequebook diplomacy (Srilanka, Pakistan).

Not ~~Not~~ culturally similar (or) ~~but not~~ economically similar nation

Chinese military co-operation (Pakistan, Nepal).

Pakistan preventing actions of SAARC for development.

Thus funds, international co-operation are major lacunae for peaceful South Asia - with India as responsible power.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1522)

Name of Candidate	P. SRIJA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	633454
Center	ONLINE - HYD	Date	30/12/20.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे है।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए है।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Hampi is aptly called 'the city carved in stone'. Elucidate the architectural and historical significance of this site. (150 words) 10
हम्पी को प्रायः 'पाषाण में उत्कीर्णित नगर' कहा जाता है। इस स्थल के स्थापत्य संबंधी और ऐतिहासिक महत्व का विशदीकरण कीजिए।

Ans:- "Hampi" is one among the famous UNESCO world Heritage sites of India renowned for being Capital town of Vijayanagara empire.

Architectual significance:-

- It has rock cut architectures [eg:- Vittala rathas]
- Its sculptures depict the socioeconomic grandeur of Vijayanagara empire.
- Rock cut rathas, Vittala temple depict the Hinduism flourished in the state in Medieval period.
- The depiction of local deities, dancing girls indicate the local artisan's touch to royal grandeur.
- It remains as a important architecture even now – as part of our Currency note symbolically

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Historical significance:-

① It has been first habitated by major empire of Mauryans - Chandra Gupta Mauryas

② It has the R. Tungabhadra, which gives it fertile land for settlement as a new city.

③ Later it emerged as capital for Vijayanagara kingdom under Hari Hara and Bukka Raya.

④ Thus, it got importance as being seat of intelligence [with Astadiggaja Poets], architectures - Vittala temple, rathas, trade and foreign historical reference by Nikitin and Alburuni etc.

⑤ Thus, Hampi as a town has been important even in ancient, medieval and modern day India.

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2. Explain how the intellectual and political work during the freedom struggle contributed to the erosion of the myth of benevolence of the British rule. (150 words) 10

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान बौद्धिक और राजनीतिक कार्यों ने किस प्रकार ब्रिटिश शासन के परोपकार के मिथक को ख़त्म किया।

Ans:

Indian National Struggle has witnessed the Middle Class Intelligentia and mobilization efforts of Extremists - pollitically to create ideological awakening in Masses.

Intellectual work :-

① Work done by major moderate leaders.

Eg:- Dadabai Naoroji - Economic explanation of "Drain of wealth" theory ⇓ with Poverty and Onbritish rule in India.

- RC Dutt
- MG. Ranade } on colonialism and poor human capital generation

② Formation of Newspapers and Press for Journals ⇒ To create awareness of evils arising elsewhere in India.

[Eg Tilak - Kesari, Maharatta].

③ Moderate leaders propaganda to petition the British rule's illeffects in legislature.

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[Political work]

1) In the form of Organisations:

[Eg: Brahmasamaj, INC, Muslim League].

2) Forming parallel Governments.

[Eg: In Ballia, Tamluk, Satara – during Civil Disobedience (1932)]

3) By establishing new educational and industrial centres.

[Eg: During Swadeshi movement → steam and steel industry by Chidambaram Pillai
→ National Council for Education (1906).]

4) In the form of creation of manifestos to address the effects of masses.

[Eg: INC – manifesto – in 1937 – including AI Kisan Sabha's declaration].

5) Adopting International ideologies.

[Eg: CPI – Communism; Home Rule League – Ireland movement].

Thus, both intellectually and politically the "UnBritish rule" necessity helped to revive Nationalism in masses in Preindependent India.

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3. The Government of India Act, 1919, not only marked major changes in British India but also equally significant responses from the leadership of the national movement. Examine. (150 words) 10

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने न केवल ब्रिटिश भारत में बड़े परिवर्तनों को चिन्हित किया, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के नेतृत्व मे भी उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिक्रियाएँ मिलीं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans:- Government of India Act, 1919 was also called "Montague Chelmfords reforms" to address the growing Nationalism and World War I dominoeffects in Colonial India.

Major changes:-

It established dyarchy in the provinces. [with transferred and reserved list]

It created separate electorates for Anglo Indians, Europeans, Sikhs.

It brought bicameralism at the Central legislature

It increased the adult franchise proportionally.

It created more nonofficial majority in legislative councils.

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Significant responses:-

① No Dominion status
No clarity on Constituent assembly
Further improper cleavage of lists in dyarchy.
[irrigation - with ~~expenditure~~ funds - withrevenue]
→ was not agreed by "Indian National congress"

② No reference to create more reservations to Muslim provinces
No reference to correct and support the Khilafat concerns
→ Angered the Muslim league.

③ Further, the World War I inflations were not corrected.

④ Increasing separate electorate system, created disturbances.

⑤ Simon commission with all whites has also resulted in "Simon Go back" slogans with revolts.

Thus, 1919 Act has created major changes which further propelled spirit of Independent India.

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4. Arab unity as a goal has been ever elusive to achieve. Comment. (150 words) 10

imaginary

एक लक्ष्य के रूप में अरब एकता कभी न प्राप्त किया जा सकने वाला भ्रम रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Arab nations include the nations lying in the horn and Northern parts of Africa, Arabian Peninsula of West Asia.

[Ex Saudi Arabia, Oman, Yemen, Algeria, Morocco, Iran, Iraq etc]

Arab Unity is imaginary/elusive

Yes, to an extent because

1) It has been the most volatile spot among the global nations.

2) The occurence of rich mineral wealth like Oil wells, Gold have added to never ending menace of race.

3) This created foreign assistance to External State Actors.

[Ex Talibans, ISIS].

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↳ 4) It created a sense of dissatisfaction with unstable Governments, resulting in Radicalism.

[Ex Bokoharam → Nigeria
Hamas → in Palestine - Israel]

↳ 5) Whenever the multilateral institutions [like UN] have intervened for peace, it resulted in death of those leaders.
[Ex In Israel - Palestine issue].

Thus, it needs to correct the issues of →
- Ethnic differences,
- foreign interferences
- Civil wars due to Unstable Governments.
- Human Capital need to integrate democratic rather than radical approaches.
- Abundance of dependence in "Oil based" economic system.

⇒ For making Arab Unity a reality more meaningfully using the OIC, Gulf Council, OPEC, UN peacekeeping mission kind of Organisations.

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5. Feminist ideas were crucial in shaping the emergence of a new phase of women's movement in India. Explain. Also identify the key issues taken up during this period. (150 words) 10

नारीवादी विचार भारत में महिला आंदोलन के एक नए चरण के उद्भव को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस अवधि के दौरान उठाए गए प्रमुख मुद्दों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Ans

Women have always been a major part of India's Independent and Post Independent struggle for Development both ideologically and physically.

Feminist Ideas → for Women's Movement :-

① The idea of EQUALITY - to create notions for Equal wages and Equal education opportunities has been noticed.

② Women as not having the grudge of Patriarchy in the name of "Dowry", has resulted into "Dowry Prohibition Act" by effects of Women Organisations.

③ The idea of inclusivity; also brought in Chipko and Appiko movements initiated by women in Uttarakhand and Karnataka.

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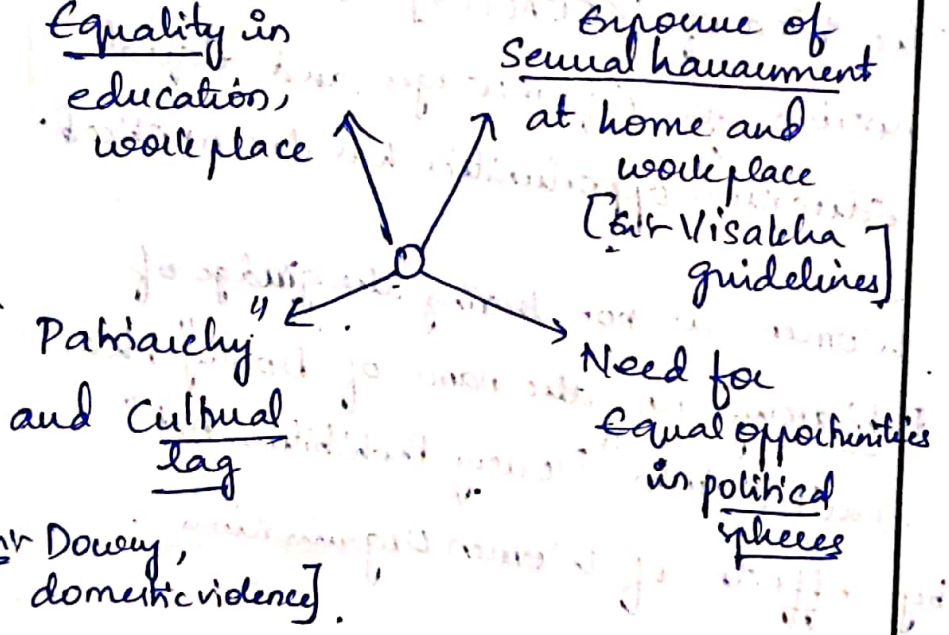
4) The idea of 'non subjugation' for societal premises has resulted into Metoo movement.

5). The need to bring in women into Centre stage could also be a reason for 1/3rd reservation in local bodies and efforts of (15), (16) Articles.

Key Issues :-



Thus, there have been ideological ideas for struggles made by women to create "GENDER EQUALITY as REALITY"

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6. Social empowerment is both a prerequisite as well as an indicator of a nation's development. Discuss with logical arguments. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण किसी राष्ट्र के विकास की पूर्वापेक्षा के साथ-साथ उसका संकेतक दोनों है। न्यायसंगत तर्कों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans

"Social empowerment" refers to the ability of an individual to place his thoughts and take decisions in the societal issues without succumbing to its pressure.

[Ex. women - Right to higher Education - in Patriarchal society]

Prerequisite → for Nation's development:-

It guarantees chance for marginalized [stakeholder] to have a say in major decisions

It ensures equality in a liberal society

It creates a set of strong relations resulting in "Social Capital"

It decreases the violent and radical means of grievance redressal (or) governance methods

⇓

makes People and Government accountable to each other.

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Indicator – for National development

Social empowerment

→ Guarantees Inclusive development
[Eg: Involves women, transgenders, older aged
⇓
adding to human capital]

→ It decreases the societal tensions, thereby inviting investments.
[Eg: Amazon data bank in Hyderabad]

→ It indicates that Good Governance which is both responsible and transparent.

→ Indicate Overall National development

Thus, Social empowerment is both means and effect for Nation's development with motto "Sabka Saath – Sabka Vikas".

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7. Using examples, give an account of the factors influencing the location of Aluminium industry in India. Also, highlight the importance of this industry in brief. **(150 words) 10**

उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत में एल्यूमीनियम उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, संक्षेप में इस उद्योग के महत्व पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Aluminium is the major metal (or) mineral which is used in the day to day construction needs of housing.

Factors :-

① It is located mostly nearer to Iron and steel industries.
(Ex Chotanagpur plateau, Salem areas)

② The Bauxite ores generally are found mixed with other minerals so are located in the zones of already mineral rich areas.
[Ex Cuddapah — Bauxite, manganese etc]

③ It needs raw materials to be nearer as it is a ~~to~~ weight losing industry with further processing.

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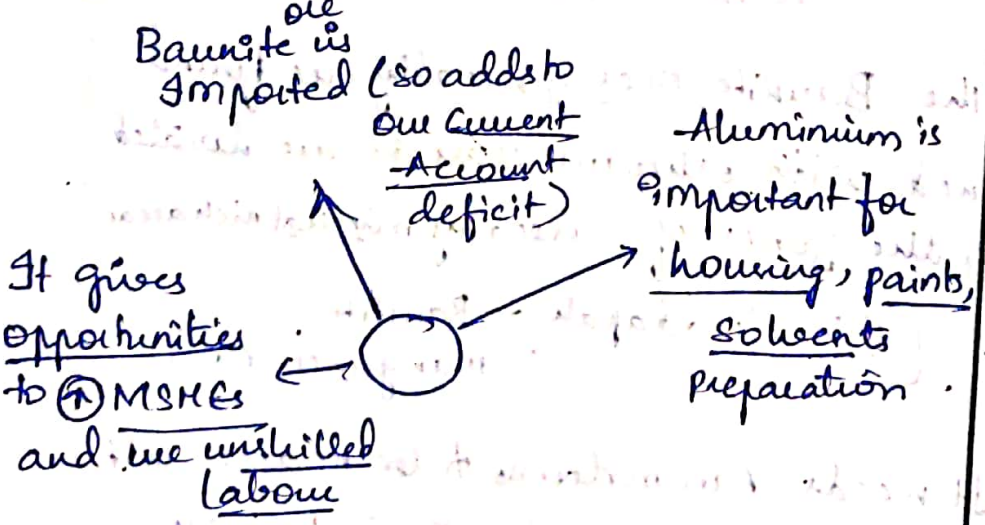
4) Presence of ports adds to the location.

[Ex- Visakhapatnam, Haldia ports, Mumbai port, Mundra ports]

5) Labour-cheap, Government favouring it as MSME also contribute for it.

6). Working capital with new R&D over need of RED MUD created from "Bauxite mines" for alkalinizing fields also gives it alternate options for survival anywhere in the country -

[Importance] :-



Thus, Aluminium industry opens arena of opportunities when focused for new approaches for its resilience.

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8. Explain the interconnectedness of Global Climate System with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ वैश्विक जलवायु प्रणाली की अंतरसंयोजनात्मकता को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans:- "Global Climate system" refers to the climate and its features - prominently present and influencing all over the Globe

[Ex- Jetstreams, Permanent winds, Maden Jullian Oscillations, etc].

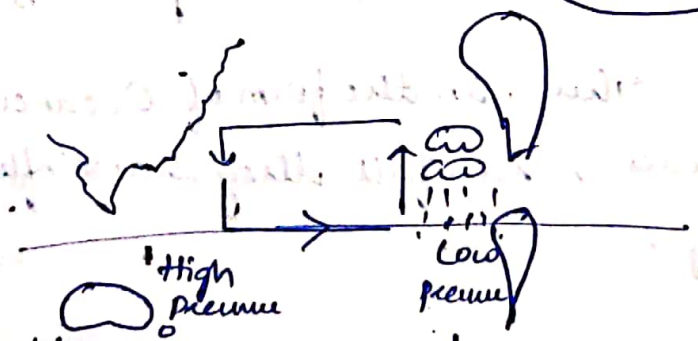
Interconnectedness:-

① Antarctic ozone layer:-

It is a resultant of Polar stratospheric clouds formed due to halogens (refrigerants) released from all over the nations.

② ELNINO and La NINA:-

ELNINO



Drought in Australia. Rains in South America.

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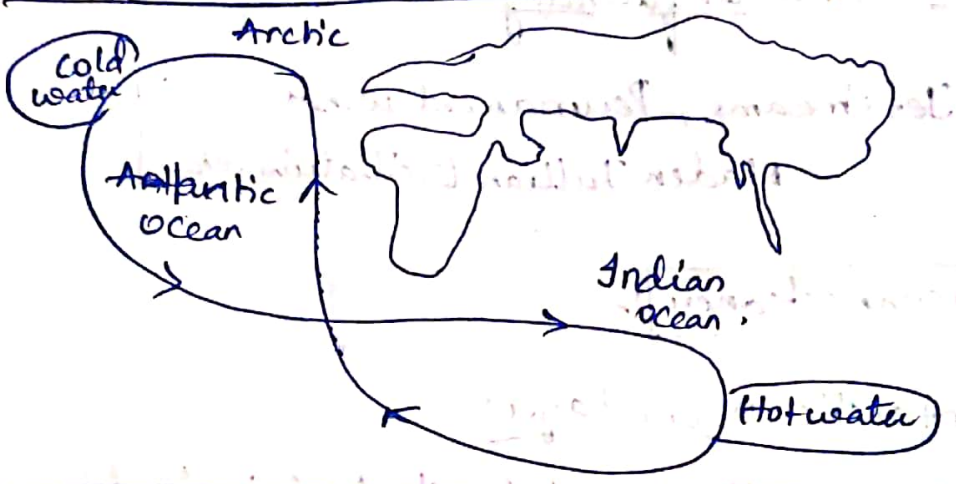
③ Thermohaline circulation of Ocean currents.

Conveyor belt system which moves along the ~~Antarctic~~ Atlantic and Indian oceans.



4) Polar vortex - Arctic weatening and Global increase in temperature has been decreasing the ~~heat~~ temperature differences across resulting in increased cold wave expansion into Northern hemisphere zones.

Thus, in the form of Ocean currents, heat waves, rainfall they have influence Globally.

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9. Highlight the concept of 'Atlantification' and its ecological consequences. (150 words) 10

'अटलांटिफिकेशन' की अवधारणा और इसके पारिस्थितिकी परिणामों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Ans:- The concept of "Atlantification" refers to the Oceans turning similar to "Atlantic Ocean" in both physical and chemical properties.

Ecological consequences:-

① It results in failure of thermo haline conveyer belt formation;
⇓
Ocean currents cannot move across globe ⇒ no fish grounds, no intermixing of waters.

② It weakens the Jetstreams, thereby increasing the effect of coldwave in nations ~~like~~ of Europe and NorthAmerica.

③ It results in destruction of indigenous species due to alteration of temperature and climate.

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(4) It can bring in exotic variants.

(5). It makes the migration of the water animals difficult resulting in stranding and death due to failed migration efforts.

(6) It may result in further increasing temperatures without leaving moderation along the coast of European Union.

(7) It brings in extinction to the processes of temperate food chain web. there by depriving livelihoods of people.

Thus, Attanification can have huge impact on the ecology.

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10. Identifying the factors which affect the salinity of ocean bodies, discuss the reasons behind relatively higher salinity of the North Sea, Arabian Sea and Red Sea. (150 words) 10

महासागरीय जल निकायों की लवणता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, उत्तरी सागर, अरब सागर और लाल सागर की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक लवणता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:-

'Salinity' refers to the amount of dissolved organic and inorganic materials present in the Ocean water.

Factors:-

1) Those which may add Fresh water (or) increase evaporation

↓

① Glaciers [Glacier lakes being moderation]

② Rivers [Eg: Bay of Bengal]

③ Rainfall [Eg: Tropical Oceans]

④

↓

① salinity

↓

① Higher insolation [Eg: Temperate and Tropical and polar areas relatively]

② Presence of winds (offshore)

③ Fast moving wind currents of oceans removing moisture [Eg: Jetstreams]

↓

④ salinity

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2) Volcanism – Major contributor.

3) Geohydrological cycle. [Involves chemicals like Phosphorous, Potassium].

Reasons for Higher salinity :-

North sea
- → cold winds with frozen state
- → Less moderation
- → Continental in location. [releases more ship based pollutants]

Arabian sea
- → Less no. of westward flowing rivers with basin area being rocky.
- → More Continentally surrounded.
- → less cyclones compared to Bay of Bengal.
- → smaller in size.

Red sea
- → Continentality.
- → Smaller in size.
- → Divergent boundary → so more volcanism
- → More Anthropogenic activities [shipping etc..]
- → Tropical in location

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11. Comment on the significance of the Sangam literature as a source for understanding the history of that period. (250 words) 15

संगम काल के इतिहास को समझने के एक स्रोत के रूप में संगम साहित्य के महत्व पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans:

Sangam literature refers to the writings of the South Indian ancient age scholars during the timeline of 3C BC - 3C AD in the 3 sangams which took place in Madurai.

Significance :-

① It includes important epics like :-

Major → Ettutogai
minor works → Pattupattu.

② It also includes the writings of women scholars. ↓ depicts the socioeconomic importance given to women to allow their education and participation

③ The Sangam literature depicts the agricultural land usage patterns →

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⇒ By naming the lands as Maiutham, neyyil etc.
[for grazing) (for fishing)

(4) It depicts the practice of masterly landlordship in ancient period. By referring them as "Vellalars", servants as "Kadaisiyars".

(5) The talk of dancing girls - "viralis" also depict the probable chances of devadasi system in vogue then.

(6). The epic writings were based mostly on the "Universal feelings - of humanity, brotherhood along with Metaphysics.

(7) It indicated that there were 4 important kingdoms. [Probably - Cheras, Cholas, Pandyans, other 4th can be a regional kingdom]

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(8). It also depicted the practice of both Hinduism and Buddhism in the form of Mani Mekalai (Brave Buddhist girl) story in post Sangam books.

(9). The importance of emergence of maritime international trade along Karaikal, Puhar on Eastern Coast with Srilanka, Malaysia, Italy (for pearls) is also mentioned.

(10) Thus, Sangam literature has depicted Socio economic and political significances of ancient India.

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12. Explain the significance of the role played by Sardar Patel in pre- and post-independent India. In what ways can Sardar Patel and Bismarck be compared? (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में सरदार पटेल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए। किस प्रकार से सरदार पटेल और बिस्मार्क की तुलना की जा सकती है?

Ans:

Sardar Vallabhai Patel is called as 'Iron Man' of India whose importance is depicted in both Pre and post Independent Indian history.

Significance of his role :-

In Pre Independent India:

① He participated along with Gandhi for the very first time, in the Kheda Satyagraha (first civil disobedience) in 1917.

② He had been major young leader following Gandhian principles from then.

③ He played his role in Non Co-operation, Khilafat movement in 1920.

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(4) Has contributed to Baudoli Satyagraha in 1926 forming Baudoli committee.

(5) He is also renowned for being part of "Nochangers" looking for mobilisation of masses.

(6) Helped INM during Delhichalo movement (1940) civil Desobedience (1932) too; Karachi INC session 1931 (for fundamental rights).

(7) Has been a major leader by the end of Quit India movement.

(8) Has been part of Constituent assembly, Interim and I Government post Independence.

Post Independence :-

(1) He has been incharge of RIGHTS and MINORITIES committee; also for STATES

(2) He contributed with his Intellectual abilities for "accession" (or) police action

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to Unite more than 565 princely states (2/3rd of Indian territory)

③ He is known for his tactics to unite Hyderabad (by Police action – operation Polo), Junagadh (with referendum), Kashmir – (with Instrument of accession), by being the Home Affairs minister.

Comparision

SV Patel	Bismarck
① He followed Iron hand diplomacy using police action to unite India.	① He used Blood and Iron policy to unite Germany [wars / military]
② He never allowed blood shed (or) disturbance to sovereignty and respect of Princes. (Both means, Ends } strategic)	② He never bothered for sovereignty and blood shed as far as the OUTCOME is favourable [Means - violent, Ends - strategic]

Thus SV Patel is still renowned for his principles of "secularism, Unity" running in Indians blood.

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13. The political mobilization in the princely states was not a sudden phenomenon but a gradual process with links to the national movement. Discuss with examples. **(250 words) 15**

रियासतों में राजनीतिक लामबंदी कोई अचानक घटित होने वाली परिघटना नहीं थी, बल्कि एक क्रमिक प्रक्रिया थी जिसका संबंध राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के साथ था। उदाहरणों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans:-

Princely state movement has been a part and parcel of Indian National Struggle, however viewed in a separate chapter of Indian Pre Independent History.

Eg:- Praja Mandal movement - Odisha, Nizam states

Not a Sudden Movement:-

① Issues faced by Princely states:-

Static laws systems

in spite of reforms in British India

Tyranny of Rulers much worse than British India

Nepotism and corruption by rulers.

with excess land revenues.

② The above issues have made Princely states to adopt a sequential movements

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(i) Formed 'Praja Mandal movement' under major leaders Balwant Rai Mehta Tulsiram and others in 1920s.

(ii) They got support from INC in 1920 without directly in name to make agitations

(iii) They were integrated in Civil Disobedience movement (1932). [Tamluk, Ballia } parallel movement
Telangana - Raju peasants.]

(iv) They were also directly integrated into INC in the times of 1936-37 when Jawaharlal Nehru became the President of both INC and Praja Mandal organisation (PSPC).

(v) They were major part in 1942 Quit India movement where Gandhiji

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asked the people to not obey their Princes ~~wobi~~ if they supported British.

(vi) Later with, Mountabatten's Cabinet minister the proposal of Union of India with states given choice to join either India (or) Pakistan integrated them.

Thus, the princely states have been one of the major contributors for the INM and integration of India.

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14. How did the spectre of spread of communism outside Europe and responses to it vitiate world peace in the aftermath of the World War-II? Discuss. (250 words) 15

यूरोप के बाहर साम्यवाद के प्रसार की संभावित भयावहता और इसके प्रति अनुक्रियाओं ने द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विश्व शांति को कैसे भंग किया? चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:-

World War II has seen major changes in the world order post its occurence both socioeconomic politically and ideologically.

[How Communism disturbed world peace?]

① The major ideological struggle between two major superpowers - USA and USSR started based on Capitalism and Communism philosophy.

② The superpowers trial to make global nations to adopt their choices have thus, created havoc in the form of:-

(i) Meddling in the internal affairs of nations.

[Eg:- Afghanistan → resulted in Taliban arousal]

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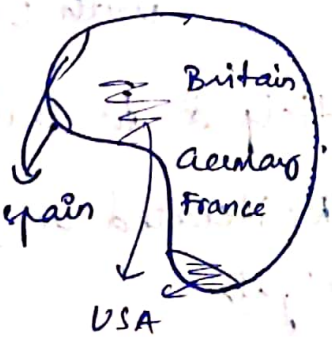
(ii) Created sequences of civil wars in various centres.

[Eg. Vietnam and Korea → North – USSR supported
→ South – USA supported]

(iii) It created mad race for neo-imperialism in African nations.
(Eg. Berlin conference)



(iv) Germany and nations in the North were majorly blocked for the development.

(v). It resulted in encouragement of Extrastate actors.

[Eg. Nigeria – Bokoharam;
Maoism – in India.]

(vi). It increased the race for military strengths and acquisition of nuclear weaponry.

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[Ex- Cuban missile crisis - against USA supported by USSR]

However it helped in:-

① Liberalisation of colonies;
[Ex- India, Malay peninsula]
with UK's workers party in power

② Helped to balance growing Capitalism;

③ Reiterated on workers and peasant rights.

Thus, Communism as an ideology never proposed havoc, but its perpetrators did so.

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15. States in the North East region, as they stand today, are a result of multiple phases of reorganisation. Analyse. (250 words) 15
पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्य, जैसा कि वे आज हैं, पुनर्गठन के कई चरणों का परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans

North East region has been the major bone of contention to Internal security crisis of India, nevertheless has huge socioeconomic and political significance.

Result of Multiple phases of Reorganisation :-

In Preindependent India :-

- Were mostly seditious, due to British hatred spread in the form of rights to be a separate nation to acquire its importance.

Post Independent India :-

In Nagaland :-

- It was part of Greater Nagalim.

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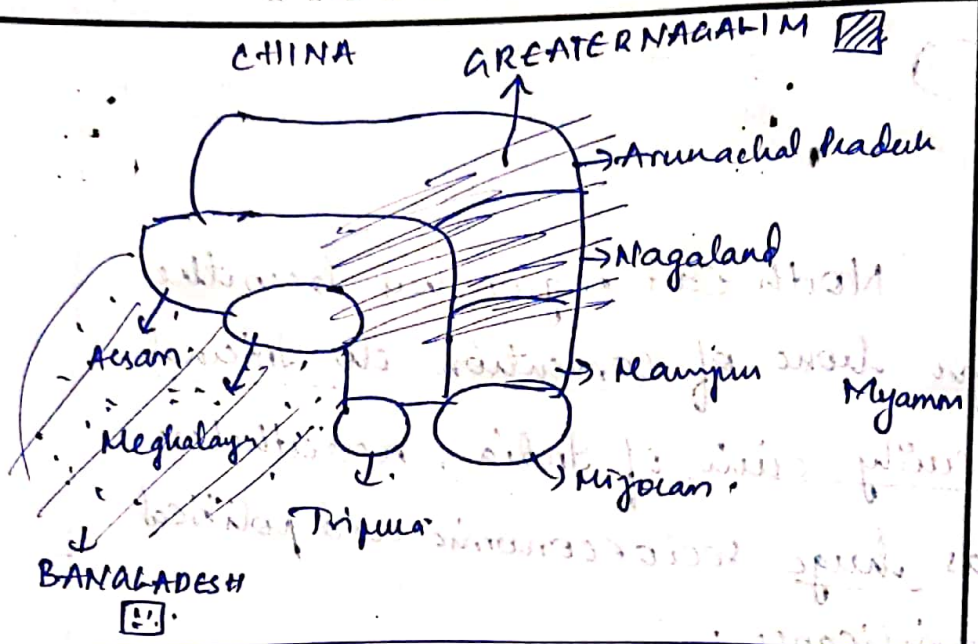

- The NSCN (IM) and Khaplang fashions have created revolts post Independence
  ⇓
  It was result of Naga peace accord
  ⇓
  one of the faction could adopt peace for integration with Indian Government.

In Arunachal Pradesh :-

- It has been part of Greater Nagalim, Assam state partly and as a UT.
- Slowly its reorganisation as Northeast frontiers has contributed to its identity.

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Tripura :-

- As part of Princely state earlier, later as a state, it has seen huge immigrations
  ⇓
  has emerged with immigrant crisis [30:70]
  ↓
  immigrant

In Manipur :-

As part of Nagalim, later with Instrument of accession, it became part of Independent India

Assam :-

As major Princely state → It emerged as epicentre of NE culture → later integrated into India as UT later as state ← with Assam accord (1975) ← further gained citizenship accords

Thus, various states have their historical underpinnings, which made them adopt varied ways to unite in Independent India.

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16. Although globalisation has enriched the Indian culture, it has also exacerbated many challenges which exist in the 21st century. Assess with suitable examples. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय संस्कृति को समृद्ध किया है, तथापि इसने 21वीं सदी में विद्यमान कई चुनौतियों को और तीक्ष्ण बना दिया है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ आकलन कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to the integration of cultures, ideologies, economies of nations across the trade and national borders making world a "single Global village".

Enriched our culture:-

① It created new ideologies in modern India.
[Eg:- Glocalisation, Modernization ↓ in middle class]

② It decreased the caste differences, with its need for anonimity.

③ It increased the opportunities for marginalised
[Eg:- Minorities - added to economic labour]

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(4) It created new avenues of development.
[Eg:- Services sector, IT industry]

(5) It increased the IT revolution and encouraged AI and Big Data analytics into culture [Eg:- Digital Prarthana, Aarthis]

(6) It disbursed the western scientific knowledge to worlds.
[Eg:- Nuclear technology, clean energy]

(7) Strengthened the old cultural norms.
[Eg:- Indian diaspora - celebrating festivals in foreign nation]

Challenges :-

(1) It deprived nations of their indigenous culture. [Eg:- Reformed culture with modern external wear, and cultural lag ~~within~~ thoughts]

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(2) It strengthened patriarchy by making it visible in workplace
[Eg- Sexual harassment, Glass ceiling]

(3) It increased crimes against women, children
[Eg- Dual burden of family → on women, → forced labour
in rural areas → bankruptcy
(due to migration of their men)]

(4) It increased the difference between haves and havenots.

(5) It increased the Elitism (or) Sanskritization of Lower castes leading to corruption.

Thus, Globalisation has worked as double edged knife to show its impact on the cultural history of nation.

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17. Modernistation in the context of India has to be seen differently from the west. Explain the statement with reference to impact of modernisation on traditional institutions and activities. (250 words) 15

भारत के संदर्भ में आधुनिकीकरण को पश्चिम की तुलना में अलग ढंग से देखा जाना चाहिए। पारंपरिक संस्थानों और गतिविधियों पर आधुनिकीकरण के प्रभाव के संदर्भ में इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans:

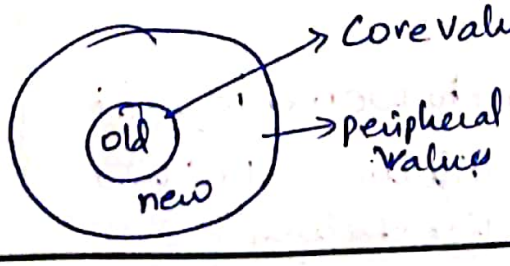
"Modernization" refers to the quality of adopting liberal ideology in the practices and cultures of people.

[Eg: Equality towards animals rights]

India's Modernization is different:

- Indian society has adopted modernity partially in peripheral values and not internally.

Eg: Willingness to make a women work, doesn't allow her to opt challenging post which require her 24X7



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Impact of Modernization:-

① On Individual:-

→ To have varied opportunities like STEM sectors, IT sectors.

→ But limited the jobs → blue collared → To men.
↙ pink collared to women

② On Family as institution:-

→ Have given chances for girl to get educated, to earn her living.

→ But, continued the practice of DOWRY HARRASSMENT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE as a normal time.

③ On Women:-

→ Have given voice to women to raise with various institutions - NCW, women police stations,

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- But lacked Gender sensitivity towards issues like Rape / sexual harassment.

(4) On Schools:-

↳ It created opportunity to become aware of Global issues.

↳ But encouraged "Competitive" spirit rather than "Co-operative" spirit focusing on IQ rather than EQ.

(5) Thus, modernity in works, with rigidity in thoughts :- seen in

Marriage → Destination wedding → Intra Caste marriages with honour killing.

Thus, Modernization has lacked its penetrance into the core value system of Indian Culture which needs time and efforts wholistically to ensure "INCLUSIVE future for India".

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18. The term North-East does not convey the cultural diversity of the region which still remains largely unexplored. Examine. (250 words) 15
पूर्वोत्तर शब्द इस क्षेत्र की सांस्कृतिक विविधता को संप्रेषित नहीं करता है जो अभी भी काफी हद तक अपरिचित बनी हुई है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans

NorthEast region is mainly renowed for its cultural pockets prevalent among the hilly terrains however is facing huge issues to challenge the same

[NorthEast - doesn't convey cultural diversity]

① Because, it has been facing the issues of
↳ Migrations illegally (from Bangladesh)
↳ Internal security issues
[from NSCN(IM), ULFA, Bodoland Territorial fronts etc]
↳ Lack of connectivity.
↳ Lack of political will to represent NorthEastern culture to other side of India.

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Still remains unexplored ; because:-

① The cultural diversity has certain ethnic differences [Ex- Kukis Vs Meitis] which doesn't allow their cultural grouping.

② Language as a barrier.

③. Their matrimonial ethnicities and food habits largely resemble the tribal groups of China and Myanmar.

④ Lack of efforts for making them united with India cultural and economically.

[Ex- separate NE council].

⑤. Further being on the international borders have faced issues of human and drug trafficking.

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∴ Thus, inspite of its cultural diversity, they lacked recognition by majority population in our nation.

However recent efforts like:-

1) GI tags [Chakma rice - Assam] (Black rice)

2) Ek Bharat - Shresht Bharat

3) UDAN 3.0

4) Circuits of Tourism - on NE environment heritage

are all steps to unite NE with the majority of our nation.

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19. The Tibetan Plateau, known as the water tower of Asia, plays an important role in the system of Monsoon over Indian subcontinent. Explain. (250 words) 15

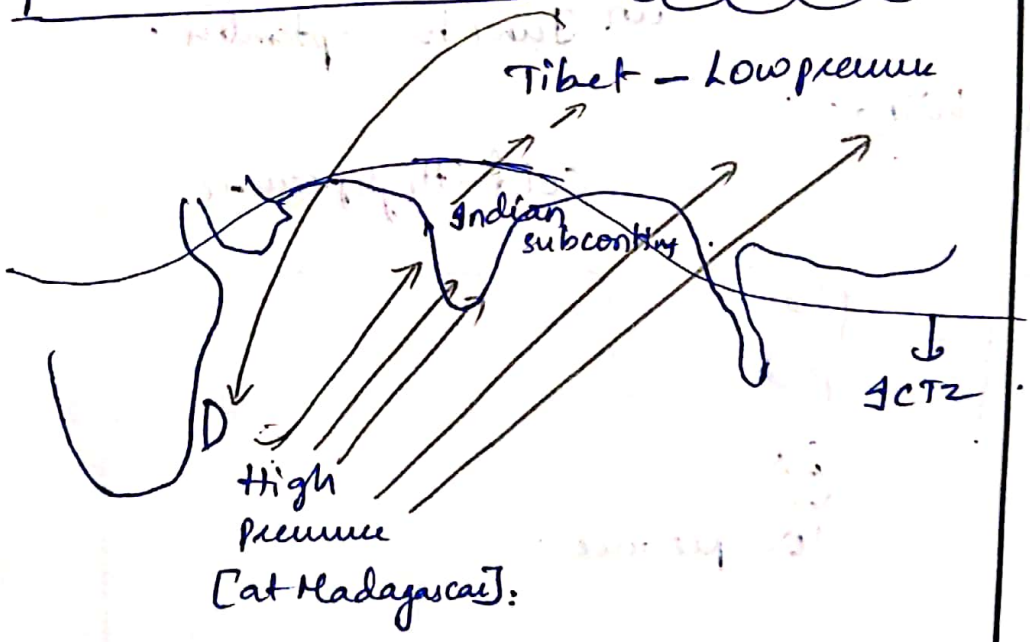
एशिया की जलमीनार के रूप में जाना जाने वाला तिब्बत का पठार भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में मानसून की प्रणाली में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans

Tibetan Plateau is the major contributor for the changes in amount and frequency of monsoons in Indian subcontinent.

Role in Monsoon:

Summer season



SWM

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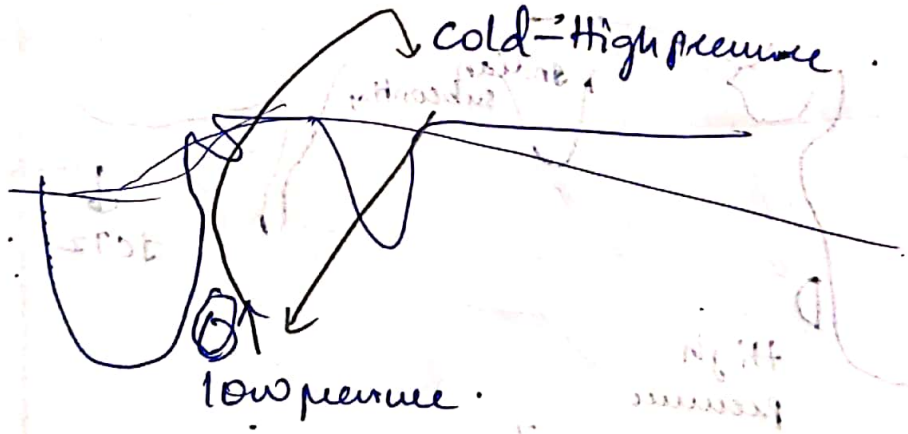
∴ Thus, Tibet being a plateau,
∴ in summer season, heats faster with (ICTZ)
⇓
develops low pressure area
⇓
pulls in ~~hot~~ winds with moisture
long the Indian Ocean.
⇓
contributed to South West monsoons
in June to september.

In Winter:-



- In winter due to Subtropical westerly
it cools the Tibetan plateau
⇓
makes it a high pressure zone.

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↓

∴ Thus, the low pressure winds from surrounding convergence and subsidences of this winds make it favourable in creating

⇓

NE monsoons in December to January.

Thus, Tibetan plateaus presence have resulted in variable monsoon system limited to Indian subcontinent.

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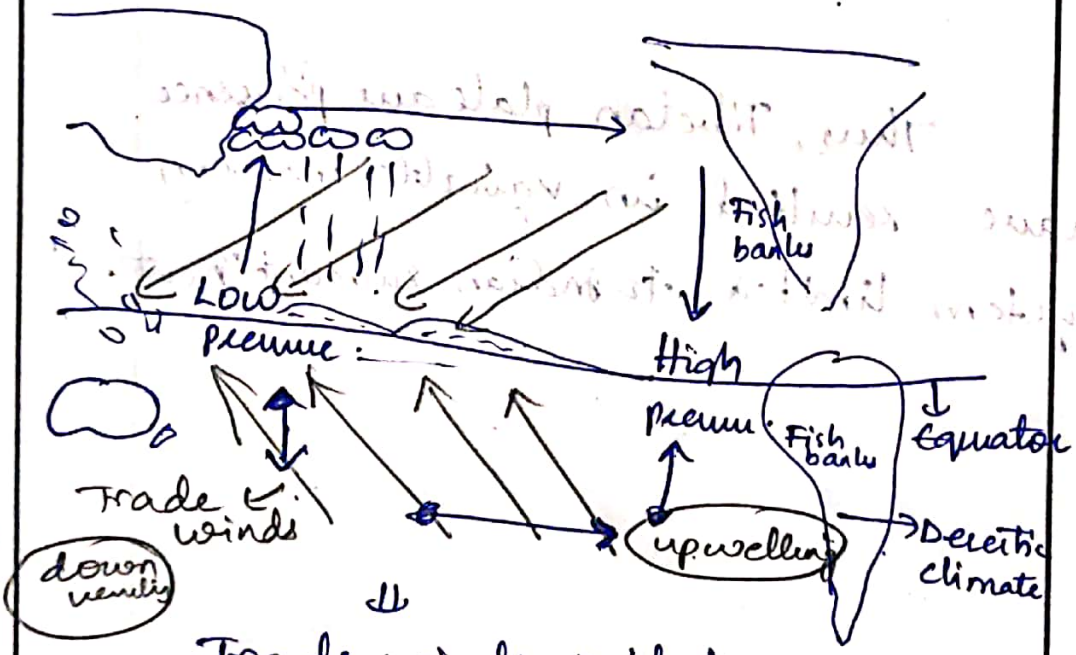
20. What is walker circulation? Highlight its impact on global climate. How is it affected by the emergence of ENSO? **(250 words) 15**
वॉकर परिसंचरण क्या है? वैश्विक जलवायु पर इसके प्रभाव को रेखांकित कीजिए। यह एंसो (ENSO) के उद्भव से कैसे प्रभावित होता है?

Ans:

Walker circulation is the air, water pressure, circulation which occurs in between the hot western and cold eastern pacific ocean belt.



⇓

Trade winds push the hot ocean water towards the western pacific ocean

⇓

It becomes low pressure area with downveiling.

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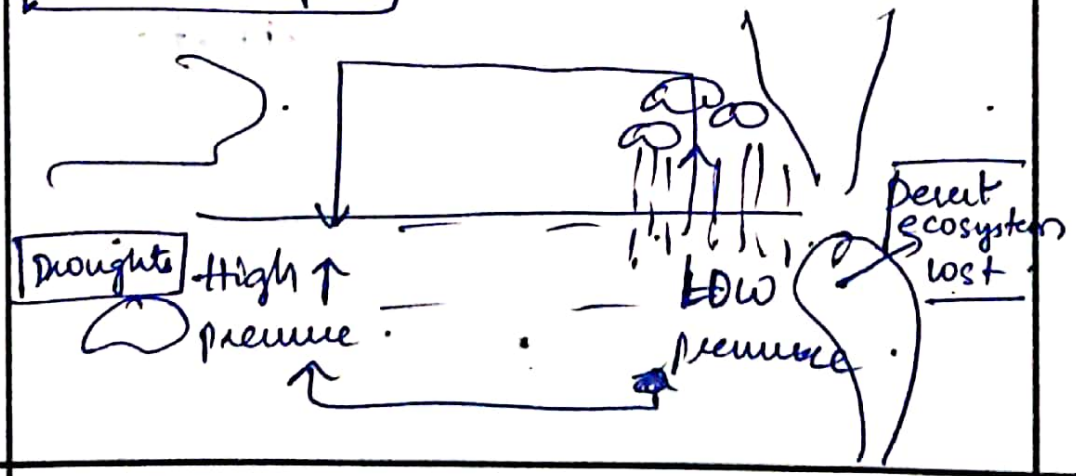
↓
which results in circulation of cold and hot water in the peruvian coast of high pressure.

Impact :-

① results in Rainfall in Australian zone → fish banks and desertic climate in North and south America respectively.

② It also originates Tropical cyclones in south china sea → which enter Indian ocean (Bay of Bengal)

ENSO impact :-



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ENSO – ~~has~~ results in poor trade winds strength

↓

limits hotwater to Eastern Pacific ocean

⇓

limits the walker circulation strength (1)

⇓

Rainfall in Peruvian Coast

Drought in Australia

Also can coincide with negative IOD resulting in poor rainfall in Indian sub Continent.

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